

ZOLOTUKHA, N.I.; KLIMOVITSKIY, I.I.; GAL'KO, G.M.

No more lagging in the "Lutugin" Mine. Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.1:7-9
Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nachal'nik shakhty im. Lutugina tresta Chistyakovantratsit
(for Zolotukha). 2. Glavnyy inzh. shakhty im. Lutugina tresta
Chistyakovantratsit (for Klimovitskiy). 3. Nachal'nik planovogo
otdela shakhty im. Lutugina tresta Chistyakovantratsit (for
Gal'ko).

(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining--Labor productivity)

GUSEV, V.I.; GAL'KO, G.M.

Work practices of the brigade of communist labor headed by
Aleksandr Kol'chik. Ugol' 34 no.8:19-20 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Nachal'nik shakhty im. Lutugina Stalinskogo sovnarkhoza (for Gusev).
 2. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela shakhty im. Lutugina Stalinskogo sovnarkhoza (for Gal'ko).
- (Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining--Labor productivity)

KOTLYAROVA, Kh.S.; RODSHTEYN, O.A.; GUR'YEVA, Ye.P.; SENA, N.D.; GALKO, N.V.

Epidemiological characteristics of poliomyelitis in Leningrad
during 1957. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 17:156-168 '58.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i
gigiyeny imeni Pastera (dir. M.Ya. Nikitin).
(~~LENINGRAD~~—POLIOMYELITIS—CASES, CLINICAL REPORTS, STATISTICS)

GAEKO, N.V.; KURNOSOVA, L.M.; MALININA, G.P.

Results of the study of the safety and immunological effectiveness of simultaneous vaccinations with live vaccines against poliomyelitis and mumps. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 22: 86-93 '61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz virusologicheskoy laboratorii Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera i otdela virusologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Smorodintsev).
(POLIOMYELITIS--VACCINATION)
(MUMPS--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

KLYACHKO, N.S.; GALKO, N.V.

Materials for the study of the developmental mechanism of inoculation immunity against mumps; preliminary report. Trudy
Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 22:94-108 '61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz virusologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Smorodintsev) Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera.
(IMMUNITY) (MUMPS--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

KLYACHKO, N.S.; GAIKO, N.V.____

Resistance of the mumps virus to storage at different external
temperatures. Trudy Len.inst.epid.i mikrobiol. 22:139-145
'61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz virusologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Smorodintsev) Leningradskogo instituta epi-
demiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera.
(MUMPS VIRUS)

GALKO, N.V.; KLYACHKO, N.S.

Experience in cultivating the chicken pox virus; a preliminary report. Trudy Len. inst. i mikrobiol. 22:185-197 '61.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz virusologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Smorodintsev) Leningradskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera.

(CHICKEN POX—MICROBIOLOGY)

GALKO, N.V.

Study of mumps viruses in some tissue cultures and their analysis
in a neutralization reaction. Vop. Virus. 8 no.3:353-357 My-Je'63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Pastera, Lenin-
grad.

(MUMPS VIRUS) (TISSUE CULTURE)

GALKO, V.
PILAYEV, I.; GALKO, V.

Committee on mass invention and innovation among workers. Sov.
profsoiuzy 3 no.7:41-43 J1'55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Predsedatel' zavodskogo komiteta Bakinskogo neftepererabaty-
vayushchego zavoda (for Pilayev) 2. Starshiy inzhener otдела
ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stva (for Galko)
(Baku--Efficiency, Industrial)

KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; GALKOV, A.S.

Laboratory equipment for modeling the sintering process of alumina-
bearing charge mixtures. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.43:55-58
'62. (MIRA 16:3)

(Sintering--Models)

(Aluminum oxides)

GALKOV, A.S.; KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; SHISHLYANNIKOVA, E.M.

Distribution of water-soluble alkalies in sinter cakes of nepheline-sodium-calcium charge mixtures. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.43:
59-62 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Nephelite) (Sintering--Testing)

KUZ'MINA, G.V.; KHLIUPINA, A.F.; KHAZANOV, Ye.I.; SHISHLYANNIKOVA, E.H.;
Prinipal uchastiye GALKOV, A.S.

Nepheline rocks of the Buryat A.S.S.R. are a possible raw material for
the production of alumina. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.43:63-68
'62. (MIRA 16:3)

(Buryat-Mongolia-Nephelite)

(Aluminum oxide)

KORZHENEVSKIY, N.L.; DONTSOVA, Z.N.; KHASANOV, Kh.Kh., dots.;
VASIL'KOVSKIY, N.P.; SKVORTSOV, Yu.A.; POSLAVSKAYA, O.Yu.;
KOGAY, N.A., dots.; MAMEDOV, E.D.; AKULOV, V.V.; BABUSHKIN,
L.N., prof.; SHUL'TS, V.L., prof.; GORBUNOV, B.V.; GRANITOV,
I.I.; KOSTIN, V.P.; SMIRNOV, N.V., dots.; TSAPENKO, N.G.,
dots.; DEGTYAR', V.I.; CHERNOV, P.N.; MUKMINOV, F.G.;
SELIYEVSKAYA, A.A.; RYABCHIKOV, A.M.; DALIMOV, N.D., dots.;
LOBACH, Kh.S.; TADZHIMOV, T.; ARKAD'YEVA, A.N.; GAL'KOV,
Ch. V.; SHTARKLOVA, S.I.; BESSONOV, M., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A.,
tekhn. red.

[The Uzbek S.S.R.] Uzbekskaya SSR. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo
UzSSR, 1963. 483 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Uzbekistan)

GAL'KOV, CH. V.

"The Cartographic Activity of Yu. M. Shokal'skiy"
Tr. Sredneaz. Un-ta, Geogr. N., Book 4, No 38, 51-65, 1953

Yu. M. Shokal'skiy (died in 1940) was a very great geographer-cartographer, honorary academician of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Hero of Socialist Labor, president of the Geographical Society of the Soviet Union, honorary member of almost all large geographical societies in the world. He created a number of the north plates of the hypsometric map of the European part of the USSR on a scale of 1:1,500,000 and also a number of maps of the north Arctic Ocean. (RZhGeol, No 3, 1954)

SO: W-31187, 8 Mar 55

GAL'KOV, Ch.V.

Triangulation work in Central Asia. Izv. Uzb. fil. Geog. ob-va 2:
123-133 '56. (MIRA 11r4)

(Turkestan—Triangulation)

GAL'KOV, Ch.V.

Organization of the topographical work of the Department of Military
Topography in Turkestan, 1867-1914. Izv.Uzb.fil.geog.ob-va
no.3:51-56 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Turkestan--Military topography)

GAL'KOV, Ch.V.

Surveying and map making by the Department of Military Topography in
Turkestan. Izv.Uzb.fil.geog.ob-va no.3:57-94 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Turkestan--Topographical surveying)
(Turkestan--Maps, Military)

BABUSHKIN, L.N., prof., otv.red.; GAL'KOV, Ch.V., red.; LOBACH, Kh.S., red;
SMIRNOV, N.V., red.; TSAPENKO, N.G., red.

[Kashka-Darya Province] Kashka-Dar'inskaja oblast'. Tashkent, Izd-vo
SAGU, Vol.2. [Economic-geography] Ekonomiko-geograficheskaja
kharakteristika. 1959. 242 p. (Tashkent. Universitet. Trudy
Sredneaziatskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, no.156). (MIRA 14:5)
(Kashka-Darya Province—Economic geography)

GAL'KOV, Ch.V., Cand Geog Sci--(diss) ¹² "Tashkent Military Topo-
graphic Section and its work on the cartography of Central Asia
(1867-1914)." Tashkent, Publishing House of the Central Asia State U,
1958. 18 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Central Asia State U
in V.I. Lenin), 125 copies (II, 22-58, 103)

-34-

SHUL'TS, V.L., prof., otv.red.; BABUSHKIN, L.N., prof., red.; POSLAVSKAYA
O.Yu., dotsent, red.; GAL'KOV, Ch.V., starshiy prepodavatel', red.

[Kashka Darya Province] Kashkadar'inskaya oblast'. Tashkent,
Izd-vo SAGU. Vol.1. [Nature] Priroda. 1959. 279 p. (Tashkent.
Universitet. Trudy Sredneaziatskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta,
no.155). (MIRA 14:5)

(Kashka Darya Province--Physical geography)

LEVASHOVA, L.P.; GAL'KOV, Ch.V.

Some considerations in preparing Narrow-field agricultural maps
for a province. Izv.Uzv.fil.Geog.ob-va 4:63-67 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Kashka Darya Province--Agriculture--Maps)

ACC NR: AP7005683

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/002/0156/0156

INVENTOR: Galkov, N. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: A lock for fastening removable aircraft fuselage components. Class 62,
No. 190786

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1967, 156

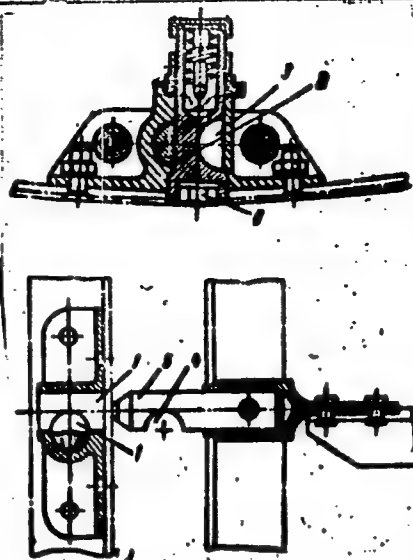
TOPIC TAGS: auxiliary aircraft equipment, mechanical fastener, aircraft maintenance equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a lock for fastening removable aircraft fuselage components. The device consists of a frame and a spring loaded sleeve with a lug which fits into a groove in the frame and fixes the lock in a given position. The design provides for increased locking reliability. Two holes are cut through the frame at an angle approaching 90°. A locking cylinder is mounted in one of these holes with a groove which permits passage of a connecting rod in the "open" position. This rod has a groove into which the body of the locking cylinder fits in the "closed" position. The cylinder is rotated by a wrench inserted into a socket on the end.

UDC: 629.135/138

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7005683



1—holes; 2—locking cylinder; 3 and 4—grooves; 5—connecting rod; 6—wrench socket

SUB CODE: 01, 13/ SUBM DATE: 21Dec65

Card 2/2

GALKOV, V., inzh.

Tailrace conditions at the Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station
on the Dnieper. Rech.transp. 21 no.11:37-38 N '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

(Dnieper River—Regulation)

GALKOV, V.; SITNIKOV, V.

Work of a plant production and labor organization laboratory.

Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 3 no. 11:45-49 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Stalingrad--Metallurgical plants--Production standards)

GALKOV, Valentin Aleksandrovich; KUKLIN, P.V., redaktor; ZIBROVA, K.D.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Drive for steel; party work in the Stalingrad metallurgical plant
"Krasnyi Oktiabr'"] Bor'ba za stal'; iz opyta partiinnoi raboty na
Stalingradskom metallurgicheskome zavode "Krasnyi Oktiabr'."
[Stalingrad] Stalingradskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956. 78 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(Stalingrad--Metallurgical plants)
(Communist Party of the Soviet Union--Party work)

130 - 6 - 18/27
AUTHORS: Galkov, V.A. (Head of operational research laboratory and
Sitnikov, V.L. (Head of the rolling group of the laboratory).

TITLE: Procedures and working methods of gas de-seamers Ye. F.
Abrosimov and D. P. Semikhatov. (Priemy i metody raboty
gazovyrbushchikov Ye.F.Abrosimova i D.P.Semikhatova).

PERIODICAL: "Metallurg" (Metallurgist), 1957, No.6, pp.35-36 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Flame de-seaming has been used at the "Krasnyi Oktyabr"
works since 1948. The rate of working of two workers,
Abrosimov and Semikhatov, is 15-20% greater than that of
the other workers and the ways in which this higher produc-
tivity has been achieved are described in this article.
Among the special features of the work of these two men
are control of oscillation frequency of the torch and its
inclination; the use of maximal oxygen flow rate and rat-
ional torch movement over the work, the use of optimal
techniques for each type of flow and well-trained assist-
ants also contribute.

ASSOCIATION: "Krasnyi Oktyabr" works. (Zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr")

AVAILABLE:

Card 1/1

L 7745-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) J

ACC NR: AP5025887

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/65/035/010/1767/1770

AUTHOR: Galkov, V.A.; Snedkov, B.A.

ORG: Moscow Power Engineering Institute (Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Conditions for obtaining electron bunches of minimum length from a klystron-type buncher with the influence of space charge taken into account

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 10, 1965, 1767-1770

TOPIC TAGS: klystron electron distribution, space charge, energy scattering

ABSTRACT: The operating conditions of a klystron buncher under which the bunches have minimum length, maximum electron content, and minimum energy scatter are discussed with space charge effects taken into account. The requirements on the bunches are to some extent contradictory, and trading must be undertaken. Phase diagrams for the electron energy and other parameters were calculated for a number of specific conditions; these are presented and discussed. The phase diagrams calculated for the energy distribution at the end of the drift space for different values of the bunching parameter are in good agreement with similar curves obtained by S.E. Webber (IRE Transact. El. Dev., ED-6, No. 4, 1959). The optimum bunching parameter was found to be 2.0 for bunches that are not very short and contain more than 40 % of the injected particles. This is in agreement with the values 1.9 to 2.19 found experimentally by S.E. Webber (IRE Transact. El. Dev., ED-5, No. 2, 1958). By performing calculations similar

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP5025887

to those described here for a wide range of beam currents and energy scatter, one can calculate the modulation amplitude and bunching parameter required for obtaining bunches of minimum length containing a maximum number of particles. The authors thank G.I. Zhileyko for discussing the results. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: EC/ SUBM DATE: 15Feb 65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

LEYFINSKIY, A. I., KAZACHENOVSKIY, O. D., ANTUKOV, I. A., BELAVALA, I. S., BARSHENKOV,
A. I., GALKOV, V. I., STAVISKIY, Yu. Y., STUMBUR, E. A., and SHERMAN, L. YE.

"Effective Cross-Section Measurements of Fast Neutron Radiation Capture."

paper to be presented at 2nd Un Intl. Conf. on the peaceful use of Atomic
Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sept 58.

GALKOV, V. I.

307/89-1-15
Laypustkiy, A. I., Ibragimov, I. I., Andreyev, V. K., Buzhenkov, A. I., Kondratenko, I. I., Galkov, V. I., Golubev, Y. I., Kozlov, A. D., Kuznetsov, A. G., Kuznetsov, O. D., Kozlova, M. V., Krasovskiy, M. V., Kuz'minov, M. D., Morozov, Y. M., Nikolayev, M. M., Saifutdinov, O. M., Stepanov, Yu. Ye., Ukrainets, P. I., Usachev, L. M., Fetisov, M. I., Sherman, L. Ye.

Investigations of the Physics of Reactors With Fast Neutrons. II (Isledovaniya po fizike reaktorov na bystrykh neytronakh)

(Continued from abstract 6/15)

Atomnaya energiya, 1956, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 280-293 (USSR)

The reactivity and the kinetics of the reactor were measured. It could be shown that the reactivity of the active zone the weight of the 5 Mg neutron source is increased by 15% when the of 250 MeV neutrons. The effective yield of the delayed neutrons in the reactor with a uranium shield exceeds that of a reactor with a copper shield by 1.4 times its amount.

Reactor # 3:
The active plutonium zone is the same as in reactor BP-1. In the center of the reactor a water-uranium channel is provided, which is separated from the plutonium zone by a uranium layer

Card 1/8

of 8 cm thickness. The uranium-water lattice consists of cylindrical plugs of normal uranium, which have a diameter of 35 mm. The casing material is aluminum. The ratio between water and uranium is 0.55. The lattice spacing is 40 mm. Measurements carried out with the water-uranium lattice instead of with the pure uranium layer showed:

- 1) The conversion factor is reduced from 2.45 ± 0.10 to 1.7 ± 0.2 .
- 2) In the case of a fixed power output of the active zone the velocity with which the total quantity of plutonium 239 and plutonium 241 is formed was increased by 55%.
- 3) The reactivity with which plutonium is produced increased by 1.6 times its amount.
- 4) In the case of a fixed power output of the active zone the total power output of the reactor is increased by 2.5 times its amount.

Reactor # 2:
This reactor was described more in detail in references 1) and 11. Its nominal power output is 120 kW, the maximum output is 200 kW. In the active zone of the reactor BP-2, which consists of plutonium rods, mercury is used as a coolant, which takes up

Card 2/8

70% of the total volume of the active zone. The regulating rods (interior of shield) are made from a copper-nickel alloy. The external shield consists of uranium plugs connected with stainless steel. Thickness of 15 cm. The uranium shield is surrounded by copper-mercury. The coolant is mercury. The content of fast neutrons in the spectrum. The conversion factor was 1.6 ± 0.2 .
Theoretically the kinetic equation for this reactor was calculated by G. I. Marchuk according to the method developed by V. S. Vladimirov. Theoretical calculation of the critical mass was carried out with an error of 4%, and that of the effective mass of the regulating rods with an error of 6%. The effective yield of the delayed neutrons was found to amount to 0.2%, while the experimental value was 0.28 ± 0.02 . There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 13 references. 9 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/8

21

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B006/B056

211330

AUTHORS:

Smirnov-Averin, A. P., Galkov, V. I., Sevast'yanov, Yu. G.,
Krot, N. N., Ivanov, V. I., Sheynker, I. G., Stabenova,
L. A., Kir'yanov, B. S., Kozlov, A. G.

TITLE:

Investigation of a Used Fuel Element of the First Nuclear
Power Station

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 8, No. 5, pp. 446 - 447

TEXT: In the present paper the authors give a report on investigations of the isotope composition, the burnup and the state of the shells of used fuel elements of the Pervaya atomnaya elektrostantsiya (First Nuclear Power Station) of the Soviet Union. The fuel elements investigated had been in operation for 1160 days. Carrying out of the remote investigations is briefly described. A thin oxide film was found on the outer shells, but no damage was observed. The outer diameter was measured by means of a remote micrometer at various places, and certain deformations were found. Averaged over the entire length of the element an increase of the diameter from 14.11 ± 0.02 to 14.20 ± 0.02 mm was found. An investigation

Card 1/3

81744

Investigation of a Used Fuel Element of
the First Nuclear Power Station

S/089/60/008/05/03/008
B006/B056

of the inner shell showed that it had a brown deposit (about 1μ thick), which was identified as an incrustation (and not as a corrosion product of steel). The burnup was determined according to the Cs^{137} -activity, which was separated chromatographically by the sample from the element; this isotope was especially well suited because of its long half-life. Fig. 1 shows the course of burnup along the element (from bottom to top). The mean burnup amounted to 12.5%. In the case of samples which were taken at a distance of 95 cm from the lower end of the element (range of maximum burnup), the burnup was determined mass-spectrometrically. The uranium content in these samples was 4.32%, which corresponds to a burnup of 16.1%. Fig. 2 shows the distribution of the entire α -, β -, and γ -activities along the element (from bottom to top). The transuranium-isotope content was determined according to the alpha spectra and the number of spontaneous fissions. Fig. 3 shows the distribution of the isotopes Pu^{240} , Pu^{239} , and Pu^{238} , and Am^{241} along the fuel element. The $\text{Pu}^{238,239,240,241}$ and Am^{241} content is given in a Table ($2.54 \cdot 10^{-4}$, 1.20, 0.102, $1.27 \cdot 10^{-2}$, $1.86 \cdot 10^{-3}$) and is compared with several theoretical

Card 2/3

Investigation of a Used Fuel Element of
the First Nuclear Power Station

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B006/B056

data. The authors finally thank G. M. Kukavadze and R. N. Ivanov for the mass-spectroscopic analysis of the irradiated uranium, and V. N. Sharapov for calculating the isotope composition. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 American.

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1960

Card 3/3

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S/089/61/011/005/012/017
B102/B104

26.2230

AUTHORS: Smirnov-Averin, A. P., Galkov, V. I., Sheynker, I. G.,
Meshcheryakov, V. P., Stabenova, L. A., Kir'yanov, B. S.

TITLE: Determination of burnup in spent fuel elements

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 5, 1961, 454 - 456

TEXT: The burnup of spent fuel elements was determined by determining the Cs^{134} accumulated as a result of an (n, γ) reaction with the stable isotope Cs^{133} , and Cs^{137} . The activity of the mixture $\text{Cs}^{134} + \text{Cs}^{137}$ was measured by scintillation gamma and beta spectrometers and a γ - β coincidence circuit. The apparatus gamma spectrum of the mixture had two photopeaks, the first was caused by the gamma radiation of Cs^{134} ($\bar{E}_{\gamma} = 0.80$ Mev), the second by a superposition of the photopeaks of Cs^{137} ($E_{\gamma} = 0.66$ Mev) and Cs^{134} ($\bar{E}_{\gamma} = 0.59$ Mev). The internal conversion coefficient was determined from the beta spectrum of Cs^{137} to be 0.119 ✓

Card 1/2

Determination of burnup...

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in accordance with the tabulated value. β - γ coincidences of the isotope mixture were only due to Cs^{134} radiation. From intensity and coincidence counting rate measurements the relative Cs^{137} content in the mixture was determined. The distribution of both the single isotopes and the mixture along the fuel rod had broad maxima in the middle of the rod. The burnup distribution was calculated from the Cs^{137} content. It was found to be in good agreement with mass-spectrometric measurements. The burnup may also be determined from the content of the Tc^{99} fission fragment ($2.2 \cdot 10^5$ years) which is produced in a yield of 6.02%. This isotope, which is the only long-lived one of this element, is extracted by methyl ethyl ketone after dissolving the material and centrifuging the precipitate. For final purification the cationite KY-2 (KU-2) is used. Activity is determined with a 4 π counter. The burnup determined from Tc^{99} was 67%, from the cesium mixture 68%, and from mass-spectrometric measurements 66.2%. There are 5 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The latter reads as follows: Progress in Nuclear Energy, Ser. III, Process Chemistry, V. I, Appendix III. London, 1956.

SUBMITTED: September 13, 1960
Card 2/2

26366

S/089/61/011/002/002/015
B102/B201

21.2200

AUTHORS: Smirnov-Averin, A. P., Galkov, V. I., Ivanov, V. I.,
Meshcheryakov, V. P., Sheynker, I. G., Stabenova, L. A.,
Krot, N. N., Kozlov, A. G.

TITLE: Study of a used fuel rod from the First Nuclear Power Station

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1961, 122-125

TEXT: This is the second part of a paper, the first having been published in "Atomnaya energiya" v. 8, no. 5, 1960, 446. Results of studies of used fuel rods from the Pervaya atomnaya elektrostantsiya (First Nuclear Power Station) are presented. The element jackets displayed no changes apart from some oxide stains. A comparison between the diameters of a new fuel rod with one after 104 and another after 445 effective burning hours showed that while the diameter had not increased at the upper and lower rod ends, it had grown by less than 0.2 mm in the middle. In order to measure the total α -, β -, and γ -activity, the used fuel rod was divided lengthwise into 10 sections, and each of these parts was dissolved in nitric acid. The α -activity was determined by a Da-49 (Da-49) standard device and an ionization chamber, the

Card 1/3

26366

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Study of a used fuel rod from the ...

β -activity by a 4π -counter, the γ -activity by an ionization chamber as compared to a radium standard. The activity of the inner and outer tubes bounding the fuel element was also measured; these tubes were made of stainless steel. In the middle, the activity of the outer tube was 30% higher than that of the inner tube. This effect can be explained by the change of the neutron spectrum along the diameter of the fuel element. The burn-up in the used fuel elements was determined on the strength of the absolute activity of cesium which was separated by an ion exchanger. The results of a radiometric determination of the burn-up were compared with mass-spectrometric results, and agreement was found to be good. The mean burn-up of the entire element was found to be equal to 53%. Finally, the isotopic composition of transuranic elements was also determined in the used-up fuel. The first part of the present paper has supplied the results of a radiometric determination of the isotopic composition in case of a 12.5% burn-up of the element. The results of a mass-spectrometric analysis are now given. The substance under investigation was to the emitter (tungsten foil, 40 μ) in the form of an aqueous nitrate solution. A thermal ion source served for the purpose. Results are presented in Fig. 5. They were used to calculate the mean values of isotopic composition. The

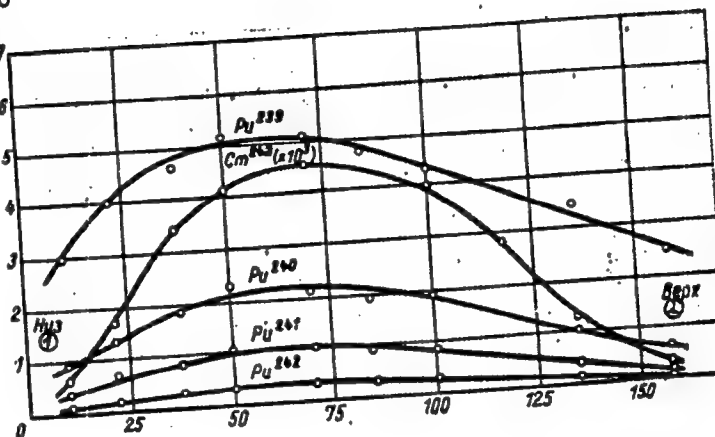
Card 2/3

Study of a used fuel rod from the ...

following was found (in kg/ton of uranium): Pu^{239} - 4.10; Pu^{240} - 1.53;
 Pu^{241} - 0.64; Pu^{242} - 0.20; Cm^{242} - $2.73 \cdot 10^{-3}$. There are 5 figures and
 2 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: September 13, 1960

Fig. 5: Isotopic composition of transuranic elements along the fuel element.
 Legend: Ordinate: isotopic concentration in kg/ton of U; abscissa: length in cm; (1) bottom; (2) top.



Card 3/3

43468

S/089/62/013/006/016/027
B102/B186

2.1 5210

AUTHORS: Kir'yanov, B. S., Smirnov-Averin, A. P., Galkov, V. I.

TITLE: Accumulation of technetium in thermal reactors

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 6, 1962, 595 - 597

TEXT: Technetium, predominantly used as inhibitor in semiconductor engineering, was separated in considerable amounts from the fuel elements of the Pervaya atomnaya elektrostantsiya (First Atomic Power Plant) where it has accumulated from fission of U^{235} , Pu^{239} , and Pu^{241} . Its production from Mo^{99} by β^- decay is negligible ($< 1\%$). The concentration of To^{99} in the fuel elements of this plant is calculated considering U^{235} and $Pu^{239,241}$ fission as well as the storage effect. The calculated curve is compared with the measured values in Fig. 1. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1962

Card 1/2

32009
S/089/62/012/001/012/019
B102/B138

21.5210
AUTHORS: Galkov, V. I., Ivanov, V. I., Smirenkin, G. N.,
Smirnov-Averin, A. P.

TITLE: Investigation of the uranium rod assembly of the BR-5
(BR-5) reactor

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 1, 1962, 56-57

TEXT: Some characteristics and parameters of a uranium-rod assembly exposed to a $5 \cdot 10^{21}$ neutron flux in a BR-5 reactor have been determined. The BR-5 reactor uses plutonium as fuel and uranium as reflecting material; the reflector consists of 3 cm natural uranium + 30 cm nickel. The middle of the assembly studied was 12.6 cm off the reactor center. The distributions of the absolute number of fission events in the uranium and of the capture events in U^{238} were determined for the length of the assembly (28 cm), the first from the absolute activity of Cs^{137} , and the second from the Pu-concentration in the uranium, i.e. its specific α activity. From the Pu separated from the assembly, the Pu^{240} content

Card 1/2

32009

S/089/62/012/001/012/019

B102/B138

Investigation of the uranium rod...

(~0.1 %) was determined by comparing the intensities of spontaneous fissions in sample and standard. Correction (~5 %) was made for the spontaneous fissions of Pu^{238} . From the Pu^{240} content in plutonium and the Pu^{239} content in uranium, the mean ratio of the capture cross sections of Pu^{239} and U^{238} was calculated. With 1.81 ± 0.15 it was not far from 1.93, the value calculated by multi-group theory (18 groups). From the mean cross sections of 0.23 b (U^{238} , capture) and 2.18 b (Pu^{239} fission) the mean capture cross section for Pu^{239} ($\sigma_c = 0.415 \pm 0.035$ b) and $\alpha = \sigma_c / \sigma_f$ can be determined ($\alpha = 0.19 \pm 0.02$). α is the ratio of the mean cross sections of radiative capture and fission. The α -values determined in dependence on energy agree with those found by V. N. Andreyev (Atomnaya energiya, 4, vyp. 2, 185 (1958)). The authors thank A. I. Leypunskiy, O. D. Kazachkovskiy and I. I. Bondarenko for their interest, and M. K. Golubeva, V. I. Moiseyev, A. S. Tishin, and Yu. M. Turchin for assistance. There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: August 16, 1961

Card 2/2

SOLOV'YEV, A.N.; GALKOVA, L.A.

Estimating standard deviations of textile materials by the variation
range. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;tekh.tekst.prom. no.4:29-34 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut,
(Yarn--Testing)

L 32639-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6016920

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0006/66/000/005/0056/0057

AUTHOR: Gal'kova, Ye. Ya.

22
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Topographic generalizations of sandy plains on maps to the scale of 1:50 000 or 1:100 000

SOURCE: Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 5, 1966, 56-57

TOPIC TAGS: cartography, topography, geomorphology

ABSTRACT: In representing topography¹ of sandy deserts on maps of the scale 1:50 000 or 1:100 000, the nature of the surface (ridges, hills, depressions) that is clearly associated with wind activity, the differences in relative heights of sandy topographic forms, and the nature of bedrock topography beneath the superimposed sandy features must be taken into consideration. Representations of sandy ridges should emphasize the elongated character and should eliminate random protuberances (athwart the trend), short cross ridges, perhaps combine short ridges along the trend into a major ridge. If hills and depressions are equally developed, more depressions should be eliminated than hills. Features too small to have a length of 3 mm on the map should be omitted. Small hills and depressions should not be combined into larger forms. Simplification must come by removing small uncharacteristic features. The

Card 1/2

UDC: 528.932.(252.33):528.914

L 32639-66

ACC NR: AP6016920

shapes of barchan dunes must be preserved if possible, but small dunes along the trend should be combined if the spacing between them is less than 3 mm. Complex contours should be simplified to emphasize the principal trend, eliminating inconsequential trends. It is sometimes necessary to use auxiliary contours when sandy topographic forms are inadequately outlined by the principal contours. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none

Card

2/2 20

S/138/62/000/011/007/008
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Levitin, I.A., Galkovich, A.A.

TITLE: The utilization of new reclaimed-rubber types in the tire industry

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 11, 1962, 49 - 51

TEXT: In 1961, the Moscow Tire Plant made a study of the properties of two experimental batches of reclaimed rubber. The results of the study are submitted. The first batch was produced by the thermo-mechanical method from tread rubber, based on SKS-30AM rubber (TMR); and the second batch by the dispersion method from SKS-30ARM-15 tread rubber (DR). The properties were compared to those of serial tread and casing reclaimed rubbers, produced by the water-neutral method (VRP and VRK). The GOST 3350-54 standard mix was used to test the experimental batches. All three types of mixes, TMR, DR, and VR, are equal in their strength of adhesion to cord. The new tread mixes have a somewhat lower elastic recovery, especially the DRs. Tendency to scorching is the same in all three types. The DR mixes have a lower relative elongation, crack growth resistance and strength of adhesion to the breaker than the VRs. It is concluded

Card 1/2

The utilization of new reclaimed-rubber types

S/138/62/000/011/007/008
A051/A126

that the TMR mixes are superior to the serial type, both in technology and physico-mechanical properties. The improved indices of the new reclaimed rubber types increases their use in the tire industry without lowering the quality of the mixes. The new reclaimed rubber is recommended for use in industry. There are 4 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy shinnyy zavod (Moscow Tire Plant)

Card 2/2

L 17101-63

ENP(j)/ENP(q)/ENT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD

Pg-4 121/JD

S/0138/63/000/007/0041/0044

ACCESSION NR: AP3004259

AUTHORS: Levitin, I. A.; Galkovich, A. A.

TITLE: Effect of sulfur content in PM-70 type carbon black on the properties of protector compounds

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 7, 1963, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: free sulfur, bound sulfur, protector-type vulcanized rubber, protector compound

ABSTRACT: Tests were conducted with two samples of furnace carbon black, prepared by NIISHP (Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry). Sample 1 contained 1.6% of bound sulfur and 0.13% free sulfur, sample 2 contained 0.5% combined sulfur and 0.08% free sulfur. These carbon blacks were incorporated into compounds based on natural as well as on synthetic butadiene-styrene rubber. The physical-chemical properties of these, as well as of their vulcanizates, were estimated. Compounds containing sample 1 carbon black had a somewhat lower plasticity, higher plastic resilience, and a trend to subvulcanization. They were also characterized by a somewhat greater modulus, lesser relative elongation, and smaller resistance to extension of cracks. Another series of tests were conducted using carbon black

Card 1/2

L 17101-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004259

samples from the Omsk plant, containing from 0.14 to 0.45% free sulfur and 1.26% total sulfur and samples from the Barnaul' plant with from 0.11 to 0.40% free sulfur and 1.27% total sulfur. When the amount of free sulfur in the samples of carbon black used for compounding exceeded 0.25%, the resulting rubbers and their vulcanizates exhibited properties similar to those of the first series. The recommendation is made to set a limit of 1% bound sulfur and 0.1% of free sulfur for carbon blacks intended for protector compounds. Orig. art. has: 2 charts and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moscovskiy shinnyy zavod (Moscow Tire Factory)

SUBMITTED: CO

DATE ACQ: 21 Aug 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГ

GALKOVICH, B.G.; LEVANDOVSKIY, A.P.

Work experience gained in the compilation of an atlas of medieval
history. Sobr.st.po kart.no.2:25-36 '52. (MIRA 10:12)
(Geography, Medieval--Maps)

GALKOVSKAYA, G.A.

Productive possibilities of plankton rotifers. Nauch. dokl. vys.
shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:7-10 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii bespozvonochnykh Belorusskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. V.I.Lenina.
(Rotifera)

GALKOVSKAYA, G.A.

Feeds for plankton Rotifera. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.3:202-205 Mr
'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.
Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR T.N.Godnevym.
(Rotifera)

GALKOVSKAYA, G.A.

Utilization of food for growth and the conditions for maximum
production of the rotifer *Brachinus calyciflorus* Pallas.
Zool. zhur. 42 no.4:506-512 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Belorussian State University, Minsk.
(Rotifera)

GALKOVSKAYA, Irina Yevgen'yevna; MIKHAYLOV, V.A., red.; TELYASHOV, R.Kh., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Ultrasonic cleaning method for watch parts used in the Petrodvorets Watch Factory] Ul'trazvukovaya promyvka detalei na Petrodvortsovom chasovom zavode. Leningrad, 1963. 13 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen передовым опытом. Seriya: Elektrotekhnologicheskie protsessy i ustroistva, no.5) (MIRA 17:2)

GALKOVSKAYA, K. F.

"Genetic analysis of two wild populations of drosophila melanogaster," (p. 143) by R. L. Berg, E. B. Brissenden, V. T. Aleksandriskaya and K. F. Galkovskaya.

69: Journal of General Biology (Zhurnal Obschei Biologii) Volume II No. 1, 1941.

GALKOVSKAYA, K.F.

USSR/Medicine - Heredity, Mechanism
Medicine - Heredity

Apr 1948

"Phenocopies of Mutations, Unlike Natural Selection,"
Yu. M. Olenov, K. F. Galkovskaya, A. D. Pushnitsyna,
Gen X-Ray, Radiological and Cancer Inst, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LX, No 3

Analysis of data collected on wide distribution and
frequently observed mutations showed phenotypic
analogies but there was lack of similarity even in
individual populations. Submitted by Acad I. I.
Shmal'gauzen 10 Oct 1947.

7782

GALKOVSKAYA, K.F.

Functional restoration of denervated extremity in axolotl following
roentgen irradiation. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 81 no.5:945-948 11
Dec 51. (CINL 21:5)

1. Presented by Academician N.N. Anichkov 9 October 1951.
2. Central Roentgenological, Radiological, and Cancer Institute,
Leningrad.

GALKOVSKAYA, K.F.

Stimulating effect of roentgen rays on regeneration of peripheral nerves. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 87 no. 4:677-679 1 Dec 1952.

(CML 23:5)

1. Presented by Academician N. N. Anichkov 2 October 1952.

GAIKOVSKAYA, K.F.

Effect of roentgen irradiation of the spinal cord on regeneration
of peripheral nerves in axolotls. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 87 no. 5:
865-868 11 Dec 1952. (CML 23:5)

1. Presented by Academician N. I. Anichkov 2 October 1952.

ALEKSANDROV, S.N.; GALKOVSKAYA, K.F.; ZIL'BERG, Yu.G.

Comparison of the biological action of roentgen irradiation and that of irradiation with radioactive cobalt. Med.rad. 1 no.2:80-87 Mr-Apr '56.

(MIRA 9:9)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy morfologii (zav. - prof. G.S. Strelin) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta (dir.-prof. M.N.Pobedinskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(COBALT, radioactive,

eff. on blood picture, comparison with x-rays (Rus))

(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,

on blood picture, comparison with radiocobalt (Rus))

(BLOOD, effect of radiations on,

radiocobalt & x-rays, comparison (Rus))

STRELIN, G.S.; KASHCHENKO, I.A.; SHMIDT, N.K.; GALKOVSKAYA, K.F.;
PUSHNITSINA, A.D.; ZIL'BERG, Yu.G.

Effect of the dose of radiation from radioactive cobalt (Co^{60})
on the reaction of the organism in total body irradiations.
Vop.radiobiol. 2:30-43 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudniki Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-
radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya SSSR.
(COBALT--ISOTOPES) (RADIATION--DOSAGE)

SALEKOVSKAYA, K. F.

"On the Relationship of General Resistance and Radioresistance in Animals," by S. N. Aleksandrov and K. F. Galkovskaya, Laboratory of Experimental Therapy and Experimental Morphology, Scientific Research Roentgeno-Radiological Institute, Ministry of Health USSR, Zhurnal Obshchey Biologii, Vol 28, No 1, Jan/Feb 57, pp 47-52 (see also Vol 18)

A detailed comparison of the radioresistance of mice of two different strains (S₅₇ and A) to identical X-irradiation was made. This was done to clarify the nature of the natural protective mechanisms which provide the biological resistance of organisms to the action of ionizing radiation.

Mice of the S₅₇ strain have been found to be more resistant to the action of a variety of harmful agents, surgical trauma, etc.

The greater radioresistance of the S₅₇ mice was due to their high general resistance and was dependent chiefly on the activity of the adrenal system. Extirpation of the adrenals in mice of both strains brought about a leveling of any difference in their resistance to radiation. (U)

540-1374

ALEXANDROV, S.N.; GALKOVSKAYA, K.F.; MATVEYEV, O.G.; PETROV, V.A.

Biological effect of external beta radiations. Med.rad..3 no.4:
6-8 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(STRONTIUM, radioactive,
eff. in white mice, external application (Rus))

OLENOV, Yu.M.; GALKOVSKAYA, K.F.; PUSHNITSYNA, A.D.

Characteristics of the action of ionizing radiation on individual development. TSitologiya 1 no.3:293-305 My-Je '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (DROSOPHILA)

ALEKSANDROV, S.N.; GAIKOVSKAYA, K.F.

On changes in the radioresistance of the irradiated organism. Med.
rad. 4 no.11:15-19 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy
radiologii Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya SSSR eksperimental'no-
rakovogo otдела (zaveduyushchiy S.N. Aleksandrov) i laboratorii eks-
perimental'noy morfologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. G.S. Strelin).
(RADIATION EFFECTS experimental)

ALEKSANDROV, S.N.; GALKOVSKAYA, K.F.; LOZINA-LOZINSKIY, L.K.

Heat resistance of the isolated tissues and body of lake frogs
found in hot spring waters at Zheleznovodsk. TSitologiya 2
no.4:442-447 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Otdel otdalennoy luchevoj patologii TSentral'nogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy radiologii i labora-
toriya kletochnykh adaptatsiy Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(HEAT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (TISSUES)

ALEKSANDROV, S. N.; GALKOVSKAYA, K. F.

Sexual differences in radiosensitivity. Radiobiologiya 2 no.3:
401-405 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy
radiologii, Leningrad.

(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(SEX(BIOLOGY))

41675

S/020/62/146/005/010/011
B144/B186

27.2400

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, S. N., Galkovskaya, K. F.

TITLE: Frequency of lymphosarcoma formation in mice exposed to single and multiple irradiations

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 146, no. 5, 1962, 1189-1192.

TEXT: Male and female mice were whole-body irradiated with Co^{60} in groups from 129 to 1035, either with a single dose of 800 r or with 4 doses of 200 r each at intervals of 7 or 30 days. The frequency of tumor formation was calculated from 2 formulas: 1) $K_2 = A/(N - N_1)$; 2) $K_3 = A_m/(N - N_1)C$, where A is the number of individuals afflicted with lymphosarcoma (LS) of the thymus, N is the number of mice irradiated, N_1 is the number of mice dying from irradiation effects within the latent period of LS formation, τ_m is the mean duration of the latent period, and C is the mean life in the cancerogenic period. No LS were found in the controls. The sex of the irradiated mice had a distinct influence on the

Card 1/3

Frequency of lymphosarcoma...

S/020/62/146/005/010/011
B144/B186

LS formation frequency. The male-to-female K_2 ratio is 3:1 after single irradiation, 1:3 after 4×200 r with 7-day intervals ~~.....~~
~~.....~~. In males, K_2 as well as K_3 decreased with increasing irradiation intervals; in females, they increased with 4×200 r and 7-day intervals as compared to the single exposure, but only K_3 continued to increase with 30-day intervals. This behavior of K_2 and K_3 proves that the variations in LS formation frequency cannot be due to the effect of different irradiation conditions on the animals' lifetime. The inconsistencies in the LS susceptibility of the two sexes are explained by the predominance of an indirect radiation effect on the gonads which inhibits the production of hormones. Since this effect decreases with increasing irradiation intervals, androgen inhibition becomes stronger in males and oestrogen stimulation of LS formation stronger in females. These results contradict the idea that females are throughout more susceptible to irradiation-induced LS formation than males. The duration of the latent period is independent of the LS formation frequency. There is 1 table.

Card 2/3

Frequency of lymphosarcoma...

S/020/62/146/005/010/011
B144/B186

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy
radiologii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Medical
Radiology)

PRESENTED: March 26, 1962, by N. N. Anichkov, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 11, 1961

Card 3/3

GALKOVSKAYA, T. F.

(c)

Significance of Dose Rate in Changes in Mouse Intestinal Mucosa Exposed to ^{60}Co γ -Rays

G. S. Strella and T. F. Galkovskaya

The relation between the effect on the intestinal crypt epithelium of mice and the dose rate at doses of 1000-2000 r of ^{60}Co γ -irradiation was analysed. We studied the changes in the number and dimensions of cells of the crypts and the mitotic coefficient. These changes were temporary. Although all the animals died as a result of irradiation, there was enough time for repair to occur. The effect was dependent on dose-rate and on duration of irradiation. The maximum effect was observed after an irradiation lasting 24 hr: the same dose given in 1 or 2 hr caused in all cases a smaller effect, and spread over 48 hr was much less effective. Protracted irradiation lasting 3-4 days caused very little change. This shows the importance of the time factor.

We established that in the case of bone marrow, epidermal epithelium and seminal ducts, the effectiveness of irradiation is reduced at longer exposure-times than in the case of the intestine. In bone and muscle, the dependence of the radiation reaction on the duration of irradiation disappears almost completely. It was found that, for these tissues, only the magnitude of the dose is of importance. These peculiarities can be explained by assuming that the alteration of the tissues on one hand, and their regeneration on the other, are very closely related to the process of physiological regeneration.

Central Scientific Research Institute of Medical Radiology of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

S/020/63/149/001/022/023
B144/B186

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, S. N., Galkovskaya, K. F.

TITLE: Frequency of leucoses induced by single and fractionated irradiations

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 149, no. 1, 1963, 194-197

TEXT: The interrelation between leucosis frequency and irradiation conditions was studied in mice which were Co^{60} irradiated with 800 r either in a single dose or in 4 doses of 200 r each at intervals of 7 or 30 days. Histological studies after natural death included: thymus, lungs, liver, kidneys, suprarenal glands, bone and bone marrow, spleen lymph nodes, ovary, uterus, etc. The ratio between myeloid and lymphoid forms of leucosis (86 : 14) equalled that of radiation-induced leucosis in man. The frequency factors were calculated from equations published previously (DAN, 146, no. 5 (1962)). The high leucosis rate found in male mice is consistent with the predominant occurrence of myeloid forms in males, which is typical of radiation-induced leucoses in animals as well as in man. The percentage of lymphadenosis was similar in all groups with the exception of Card 1/3

Frequency of leucoses induced by ...

S/020/63/149/001/022/023
B144/B186

females subjected to fractionated irradiation at 7-day intervals, where it increased to 35%. At 30-day intervals the leucosis rate increased sharply in both sexes, owing to an increase in myeloid forms. The two explanations offered are: a) The second and further irradiations affect the bone marrow in the state of myeloid hyperplasia, which is perhaps more susceptible to leucose-producing changes; b) these changes are caused at equal rates, but other disturbances, part of which inhibit the development from preleucotic to leucotic states, are less serious in irradiation at 30-day intervals so that the frequency of leucoses increases. Also a and b might be combined. Shortening of the latent period was observed in male mice only. These results show the danger of irradiations repeated at long intervals as regards malignant affections of the white blood corpuscles. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (Central Scientific Research Institute of Medical Radiology of the Ministry of Public Health USSR)

PRESENTED: March 26, 1962, by N. N. Anichkov, Academician
Card 2/3

Frequency of leucoses induced by ...

S/020/63/149/001/022/023
B144/B186

SUBMITTED: March 19, 1962

Card 3/3

L 10829-63

EWI(m)/BDS/ES(h)--AFFTC/ASD--RM/K

ACCESSION NR: AP3000756

S/0020/63/150/003/0665/0667

56
55

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, S. N.; Galkovskaya, K. F.

TITLE: Comparative evaluation of the protective effect of Beta-mercaptoethylamine hydrochloride during single and fractionated irradiation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 3, 1963, 665-667

TOPIC TAGS: Beta-mercaptoethylamine hydrochloride, fractionated irradiation

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a previous study (Sborn. tez. dokl. na nauchn. konf. Tsentr. nauchno-issledovatel'skiy inst. med. radiol. po probleme: Patogenez, klinika terapiya i profilaktika luchevoj bolezni, Leningrad, 1957, page 77) where the authors performed comparison analyses of the protective effect of Beta-mercaptoethylamine hydrochloride during a single and fractionated radiation of animals. In these earlier experiments the authors discovered that Beta-mercaptoethylamine hydrochloride reduces the death rate of animals twofold during single radiation effect. At the same time, this hydrochloride turned out to be not only ineffective during fractionated radiation, but it even increased the death rate of mice. The authors concluded that the hydrochloride preparation which they used in specified doses had a toxic effect when used repeatedly. This theory was

Card 1/2

I 10829-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000756

tested in these experiments. Authors established that the introduction of Beta-mercaptoethylamine hydrochloride does not prolong the life of radiation-diseased mice in both the single and fractionated radiations. These results are in complete agreement with the results obtained by other authors. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii (Central Scientific Research Institute for Medical Radiology)

SUBMITTED: 07Dec62

DATE ACQD: 21Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

oh/CH
Card 2/2

ALEKSANDROV, S.N.; GALKOVSKAYA, K.F.

Reduction in the protective effectiveness of cysteamine during
repeated exposure to radiation. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.1:215-217
S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy
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(Ethanethiol) (Radiation--Protective agents)

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